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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
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EXAMINER	
VU, NGOC K	

ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2611	

DATE MAILED: 07/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/371,537	SUDA ET AL.	
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Ngoc K. Vu	2611	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *12 May 2005*.

2a)☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b)☐ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *22-45* is/are pending in the application.

4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *22-45* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).

11)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

12)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.

3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08) Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ .
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

Response to Arguments

1. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 22-45 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

2. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

> (a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

3. Claims 22-45 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Strandwitz et al. (US 6,522,352 B1) in view of Davis (US 6,078,350 A).

Regarding **claim 22**, Strandwitz discloses a communication system (see figure 4) comprising:

a first apparatus in a wireless network (100 – figure 4);

a second apparatus in a wired network (410 – see figure 4); and

a communication apparatus (401) that is communicable to the first apparatus, and is communicable to the second apparatus (see figure 4),

wherein the communication apparatus (401 – figure 4) includes a first communication unit (RX – see figure 2), a decoding unit (video decoding – see figure 2), an encoding unit (video encoding – see figure 2), and a second communication unit (TX – see figure 2) (it is important to note that each of the devices 100 and 401 has an architecture as described with reference to figure 2. That is, device 401 comprises encoding/decoding module, real time video transport protocol, verified transport protocol and a communication controller and transceiver as shown in figure 2. Furthermore, device 401 in figure 4 provides protocol translation to convert between

the wireless protocol and the standard public network protocol or the standard PC interface protocol – see col. 6, lines 48-63 and figures 2 and 4),

wherein the first communication unit is adapted to receive first encoded video data encoded by a first encoding system and transmitted from the first apparatus (device 401 comprises RX unit for receiving encoded video encoded by video encoding unit in wireless camera device and transmitted from the wireless camera device 100 as shown in figure 4 – see figure 4; col. 3, lines 17-23; col. 6, lines 48-63),

wherein the second communication unit (TX unit in device 401) is adapted to transmit the video data (from the wireless camera device 100) to the second apparatus (410 – see figure 4).

It is noted that Strandwitz teaches encoding/decoding algorithms and transport protocols are configured and optimized based on the multimedia data type and the user's selection. As addressed above, device 401 communicates with wireless camera device 100 and PC apparatus 401-412 and provides protocol translation to convert video signals between the wireless protocol and the standard public network protocol or the standard PC interface protocol as shown in figure 4.

Strandwitz does not specifically teach decoding the received encoded video data into video data and encoding the video data into second encoded video data using a second video encoding system. However, Davis shows that an apparatus in figure 2 translates encoded video data from first format to second format, for example, unit 206 translates encoded video data from format A to format B and unit 208 translates encoded video data from format B to format A. Particularly, the unit 206 includes a decoder 212 and an encoder 214. The decoder 212 is coupled to receive encoded video data of format A from terminal 202, and the decoded video data output from the decoder 212 are input to encoder 214. The encoder 214 is configured to

encode input video data into format B and to provide the encoded video data in format B to terminal 204 via a switch 210 (see col. 3-4, lines 63-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Strandwitz by including a decoder for decoding the input encoded video data into video data and an encoder for encoding the video data from the decoder into second encoded video data as taught by Davis in order to effectively translate encoded video data between the different formats or protocols with less costs.

Regarding **claim 23**, Strandwitz discloses that the first apparatus (100) is a video camera (see figure 4), and the second apparatus (410) is an apparatus adapted to record the second video data on a recording medium (it is noted that multi-media personal computer 410 can record video data on recording medium such as disc, hard-drive...etc – see figure 4; col. 6, lines 48-58).

Regarding **claim 24**, Strandwitz discloses that the first apparatus (100) is a video camera (see figure 4), and the second apparatus (410) is an apparatus adapted to display the second video data (it is noted that multi-media personal computer 410 adapted to display the video data on monitor 411 – see figure 4; col. 6, lines 48-58).

Regarding **claim 25**, the interpretation for this claim is similar to the interpretation for claim 22 above.

Regarding **claim 26**, the interpretation for this claim is similar to the interpretation for claim 23 above.

Regarding **claim 27**, the interpretation for this claim is similar to the interpretation for claim 24 above.

Claims **28-30** recite a communication method having the same limitations as recited in claims 25-27. Therefore, they are rejected for the same reasons as claims 25-27.

Regarding **claim 31**, Strandwitz discloses a communication system (see figure 4) comprising:

a first apparatus in a wireless network (404 – figure 4);

a second apparatus in a wired network (410 – see figure 4); and

a communication apparatus (401) that is communicable to the first apparatus, and is communicable to the second apparatus (see figure 4),

wherein the communication apparatus (401 – figure 4) includes a first communication unit (TX – see figure 2), a decoding unit (video decoding – see figure 2), an encoding unit (video encoding – see figure 2), and a second communication unit (RX – see figure 2) (it is important to note that each of the devices 404 and 401 has an architecture as described with reference to figure 2. That is, device 401 comprises encoding/decoding module, real time video transport protocol, verified transport protocol and a communication controller and transceiver as shown in figure 2. Furthermore, device 401 in figure 4 provides protocol translation to convert between the wireless protocol and the standard public network protocol or the standard PC interface protocol – see col. 6, lines 48-63 and figures 2 and 4),

wherein the second communication unit is adapted to receive second encoded video data encoded by a second encoding system and transmitted from the second apparatus (device 401 comprises RX unit for receiving encoded video transmitted from the PC 410 as shown in figure 4 – see figure 4; col. 6, lines 48-63),

wherein the first communication unit (TX unit in device 401) is adapted to transmit the video data (from PC 410) to the first apparatus (404 – see figure 4).

It is noted that Strandwitz teaches encoding/decoding algorithms and transport protocols are configured and optimized based on the multimedia data type and the user's selection. As addressed above, device 401 communicates with device 404 and PC apparatus 401 and

provides protocol translation to convert video signals between the wireless protocol and the standard public network protocol or the standard PC interface protocol as shown in figure 4.

Strandwitz does not specifically teach decoding the received encoded video data into video data and encoding the video data into second encoded video data using a second video encoding system. However, Davis shows that an apparatus in figure 2 translates encoded video data from first format to second format, for example, unit 206 translates encoded video data from format A to format B and unit 208 translates encoded video data from format B to format A. Particularly, the unit 208 includes a decoder 222 and an encoder 224. The decoder 222 is coupled to receive encoded video data of format B from terminal 204, and the decoded video data output from the decoder 222 are input to encoder 224. The encoder 224 is configured to encode input video data into format A and to provide the encoded video data in format A to terminal 202 via a switch 210 (see col. 3-4, lines 63-44). Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Strandwitz by including a decoder for decoding the input encoded video data into video data and an encoder for encoding the video data from the decoder into second encoded video data as taught by Davis in order to effectively translate encoded video data between the different formats or protocols with less costs.

Regarding claim **32**, Strandwitz discloses that the first apparatus (video camera 100 or lap-top computer 404) is an apparatus adapted to record the first encoded video data on a recording medium (i.e., video tape, hard-drive, disc...etc - see figure 4), and the second apparatus (410) is an apparatus adapted to reproduce the second video data from a recording medium (it is noted that multi-media personal computer 410 can reproduce the video data from recording medium such as hard-drive, disc...etc – see figure 4; col. 6, lines 48-58).

Regarding **claim 33**, Strandwitz discloses that the first apparatus (lap-top computer 404) is an apparatus adapted to display the first encoded video data (see figure 4), and the second apparatus (410) is an apparatus adapted to reproduce the second encoded video data from a recording medium (it is noted that multi-media personal computer 410 can reproduce the video data from recording medium such as hard-drive, disc...etc – see figure 4; col. 6, lines 48-58).

Regarding **claim 34**, the interpretation for this claim is similar to the interpretation for claim 31 above.

Regarding **claim 35**, the interpretation for this claim is similar to the interpretation for claim 32 above.

Regarding **claim 36**, the interpretation for this claim is similar to the interpretation for claim 33 above.

Claims **37-39** recite a communication method having the same limitations as recited in claims 34-36. Therefore, they are rejected for the same reasons as claims 34-36.

Claims **40-45**, Strandwitz discloses that transmission of video data must be isochronous to prevent buffer over flow or underflow in the receiving end in the system as shown in figure 4 (see col. 8, lines 9-13).

Conclusion

4. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period

will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Ngoc K. Vu whose telephone number is 571-272-7306. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday-Thursday.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Christopher Grant can be reached on 571-272-7294. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see http://pair-direct.uspto.gov. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Ngoc K. Vu
Primary Examiner
Art Unit 2611

July 18, 2005